WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition-of-matter comprising an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen.

2. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

3. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antibody fragment is a monoclonal antibody fragment.

4. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fab or a single chain Fv.

5. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

6. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment, or a part of said antibody or antibody fragment is of human origin.

7. The composition-of-matter of claim 6, wherein said part of said antibody or antibody fragment is a portion of a constant region of said antibody or antibody fragment, or a constant region of said antibody or antibody fragment.

8. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to said antigen-presenting portion of said complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

9. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, further comprising a toxin or

detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment.

10. The composition-of-matter of claim 9, wherein said detectable moiety is selected from the group consisting of a recognition sequence of a biotin protein ligase, a biotin molecule, a streptavidin molecule, a fluorophore, an enzyme, and a polyhistidine tag.

11. The composition-of-matter of claim 10, wherein said biotin protein ligase is BirA.

12. The composition-of-matter of claim 10, wherein said fluorophore is phycoerythrin.

13. The composition-of-matter of claim 10, wherein said enzyme is horseradish peroxidase.

14. The composition-of-matter of claim 9, wherein said toxin is *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A or a portion thereof.

15. The composition-of-matter of claim 14, wherein said portion of *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A is a translocation domain and/or an ADP ribosylation domain.

16. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

17. The composition-of-matter of claim 16, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

18. The composition-of-matter of claim 17, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

19. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a single chain antigen-presenting molecule.

20. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

21. The composition-of-matter of claim 20, wherein said viral pathogen is a retrovirus.

22. The composition-of-matter of claim 21, wherein said retrovirus is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

23. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by said antigen-presenting molecule.

24. The composition-of-matter of claim 1, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

25. The composition-of-matter of claim 24, wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of a segment of a viral oncoprotein, a segment of a Tax protein, and a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

26. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient the composition-of-matter of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

27. A composition-of-matter comprising a multimeric form of an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen.

28. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

29. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antibody fragment is a monoclonal antibody fragment.

30. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fab or a single chain Fv.

31. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

32. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment, or a part of said antibody or antibody fragment is of human origin.

33. The composition-of-matter of claim 32, wherein said part of said antibody or antibody fragment is a portion of a constant region of said antibody or antibody fragment, or a constant region of said antibody or antibody fragment.

34. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to said antigen-presenting portion of said complex is characterized by a binding affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

35. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, further comprising a toxin or detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment.

36. The composition-of-matter of claim 35, wherein said detectable moiety is selected from the group consisting of a recognition sequence of a biotin protein ligase, a biotin molecule, a streptavidin molecule, a fluorophore, an enzyme, and a polyhistidine tag.

37. The composition-of-matter of claim 36, wherein said biotin protein ligase is BirA.

38. The composition-of-matter of claim 36, wherein said fluorophore is phycoerythrin.

39. The composition-of-matter of claim 36, wherein said enzyme is horseradish peroxidase.

40. The composition-of-matter of claim 35, wherein said toxin is *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A or a portion thereof.

41. The composition-of-matter of claim 40, wherein said portion of *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A is a translocation domain and/or an ADP ribosylation domain.

42. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

43. The composition-of-matter of claim 42, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

44. The composition-of-matter of claim 43, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

45. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a single chain antigen-presenting molecule.

46. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

47. The composition-of-matter of claim 46, wherein said viral pathogen is a retroviral pathogen.

48. The composition-of-matter of claim 47, wherein said retroviral

pathogen is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

49. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by said antigen-presenting molecule.

50. The composition-of-matter of claim 27, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

51. The composition-of-matter of claim 50, wherein said polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of a segment of a viral oncoprotein, a segment of a Tax protein, and a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

52. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient the composition-of-matter of claim 27 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

53. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding an antibody fragment, said antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen.

54. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, further comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a coat protein of a virus, a detectable moiety, and a toxin.

55. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 54, wherein said nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide is translationally fused with said nucleic acid sequence encoding an antibody fragment.

56. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fab or a single chain Fv.

57. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 54, wherein said virus is a filamentous phage and whereas said coat protein of said virus is pIII.

58. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 54, wherein said detectable moiety is a polyhistidine tag or a recognition sequence of a biotin protein ligase.

59. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 58, wherein said biotin protein ligase is BirA.

60. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 54, wherein said toxin is *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A or a portion thereof.

61. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 60, wherein said portion of *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A is a translocation domain and/or an ADP ribosylation domain.

62. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

63. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said antibody fragment, or a part of said antibody fragment is of human origin.

64. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 63, wherein said part of said antibody fragment is a portion of a constant region of said antibody fragment, or a constant region of said antibody fragment.

65. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said binding of said antibody fragment to said antigen-presenting portion of said complex is characterized by a binding affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

66. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said human antigen-

presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

67. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 66, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

68. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 67, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

69. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a single chain antigen-presenting molecule.

70. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

71. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 70, wherein said viral pathogen is a retroviral pathogen.

72. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 71, wherein said retroviral pathogen is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

73. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by said antigen-presenting molecule.

74. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 53, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

75. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 74, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

76. A nucleic acid construct comprising the isolated polynucleotide of claim 53 and a promoter sequence for directing transcription of the isolated

polynucleotide in a host cell.

77. The nucleic acid construct of claim 76, wherein said promoter sequence is a T7 promoter sequence.

78. The nucleic acid construct of claim 76, wherein said promoter sequence is capable of driving expression of said nucleic acid sequence in a prokaryote.

79. The nucleic acid construct of claim 76, wherein said promoter sequence is capable of driving inducible expression of said nucleic acid sequence.

80. A host cell comprising the nucleic acid construct of claim 76.

81. The host cell of claim 80, wherein the host cell is a prokaryotic cell.

82. The host cell of claim 81, wherein said prokaryotic cell is an *E. coli* cell.

83. A host virus comprising the nucleic acid construct of claim 76.

84. The host virus of claim 83, wherein the host virus is a filamentous phage.

85. A virus comprising a coat protein fused to an antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen.

86. The virus of claim 85, wherein the virus is a filamentous phage and whereas said coat protein is pIII.

87. The virus of claim 85, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fd

fragment or an Fab.

88. The virus of claim 85, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

89. The virus of claim 85, wherein said binding of said antibody fragment to said antigen-presenting portion of said complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

90. The virus of claim 85, further comprising a detectable moiety attached to said antibody fragment.

91. The virus of claim 85, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

92. The virus of claim 91, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

93. The virus of claim 92, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

94. The virus of claim 85, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a single chain antigen-presenting molecule.

95. The virus of claim 85, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

96. The virus of claim 95, wherein said viral pathogen is a retroviral pathogen.

97. The virus of claim 96, wherein said retroviral pathogen is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

98. The virus of claim 85, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by said antigen-presenting molecule.

99. The virus of claim 85, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

100. The virus of claim 99, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

101. A method of detecting an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen, the method comprising:

(a) exposing the antigen-presenting portion of the complex to a composition-of-matter comprising an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding the antigen-presenting portion of the complex, to thereby obtain a conjugate of the antigen-presenting portion of the complex and said antibody or antibody fragment; and

(b) detecting said antibody or antibody fragment of said conjugate, thereby detecting an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen.

102. The method of claim 101, wherein the complex is displayed or expressed by a target cell, and whereas step (a) is effected by exposing said target cell to said composition-of-matter.

103. The method of claim 102, further comprising:

(c) obtaining said target cell from an individual.

104. The method of claim 102, wherein said exposing said target cell to said composition-of-matter is effected by administering said composition-of-matter to an

individual.

105. The method of claim 102, wherein said target cell is a T-lymphocyte or an antigen presenting cell.

106. The method of claim 105, wherein said antigen presenting cell is a B cell or a dendritic cell.

107. The method of claim 101, wherein said composition-of-matter further comprises a detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment, and whereas step (b) is effected by detecting said detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment of said conjugate.

108. The method of claim 107, wherein said detectable moiety is selected from the group consisting of a recognition sequence of a biotin protein ligase, a biotin molecule, a streptavidin molecule, a fluorophore, and an enzyme.

109. The method of claim 101, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fab.

110. The method of claim 101, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

111. The method of claim 101, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to the antigen-presenting portion of the complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

112. The method of claim 101, wherein the human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

113. The method of claim 112, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

114. The method of claim 113, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

115. The method of claim 101, wherein the human antigen-presenting molecule is a single chain antigen-presenting molecule.

116. The method of claim 101, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

117. The method of claim 116, wherein said viral pathogen is a retrovirus.

118. The method of claim 117, wherein said retrovirus is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

119. The method of claim 101, wherein the antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by the antigen-presenting molecule.

120. The method of claim 101, wherein the antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

121. The method of claim 120, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

122. A method of diagnosing an infection by a pathogen in an individual, the method comprising:

(a) exposing a target cell of the individual to a composition-of-matter comprising an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from the pathogen, to thereby obtain a conjugate of said antigen-presenting portion of said complex and said antibody or antibody fragment; and

(b) detecting said antibody or antibody fragment of said conjugate, thereby

diagnosing an infection by a pathogen in an individual.

123. The method of claim 122, further comprising:

(c) obtaining said target cell from the individual.

124. The method of claim 122, wherein step (a) is effected by administering said composition-of-matter to the individual.

125. The method of claim 122, wherein said target cell is a T-lymphocyte or an antigen presenting cell.

126. The method of claim 122, wherein said antigen presenting cell is a B cell or a dendritic cell.

127. The method of claim 122, wherein said composition-of-matter further comprises a detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment, and whereas step (b) is effected by detecting said detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment of said conjugate.

128. The method of claim 127, wherein said detectable moiety is selected from the group consisting of a recognition sequence of a biotin protein ligase, a biotin molecule, a streptavidin molecule, a fluorophore, and an enzyme.

129. The method of claim 122, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fab.

130. The method of claim 122, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

131. The method of claim 122, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to the antigen-presenting portion of the complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

132. The method of claim 122, wherein the human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

133. The method of claim 132, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

134. The method of claim 133, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

135. The method of claim 122, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

136. The method of claim 135, wherein said viral pathogen is a retrovirus.

137. The method of claim 136, wherein said retrovirus is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

138. The method of claim 122, wherein the antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by the antigen-presenting molecule.

139. The method of claim 122, wherein the antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

140. The method of claim 139, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

141. A method of killing or damaging a target cell expressing or displaying an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen, the method comprising exposing the target cell to a composition-of-matter comprising an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding the antigen-presenting portion of the complex, thereby killing or damaging a target cell expressing or displaying an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of a

human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from a pathogen.

142. The method of claim 141, wherein said composition-of-matter further comprises a toxin attached to said antibody or antibody fragment.

143. The method of claim 142, wherein said toxin is *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A or a portion thereof.

144. The method of claim 141, further comprising the step of obtaining the target cell from an individual.

145. The method of claim 141, wherein said exposing the cell to said composition-of-matter is effected by administering said composition-of-matter to an individual.

146. The method of claim 141, wherein the target cell is infected with the pathogen.

147. The method of claim 141, wherein the target cell is a T-lymphocyte or an antigen presenting cell.

148. The method of claim 141, wherein said antigen presenting cell is a B cell or a dendritic cell.

149. The method of claim 141, wherein said antibody fragment is a single chain Fv.

150. The method of claim 141, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

151. The method of claim 141, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to said antigen-presenting portion of said complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1 ×

10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

152. The method of claim 141, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

153. The method of claim 152, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

154. The method of claim 153, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

155. The method of claim 141, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

156. The method of claim 155, wherein said viral pathogen is a retrovirus.

157. The method of claim 156, wherein said retrovirus is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

158. The method of claim 141, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by the antigen-presenting molecule.

159. The method of claim 141, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

160. The method of claim 159, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

161. A method of treating a disease associated with a pathogen in an individual, the method comprising administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active ingredient, a composition-of-matter comprising an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding an antigen-presenting portion

of a complex composed of a human antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen derived from the pathogen, thereby treating a disease associated with a pathogen in an individual.

162. The method of claim 161, wherein said composition-of-matter further comprises a toxin attached to said antibody or antibody fragment.

163. The method of claim 162, wherein said toxin is *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A or a portion thereof.

164. The method of claim 161, wherein said antibody fragment is an Fab or a single chain Fv.

165. The method of claim 161, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

166. The method of claim 161, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to said antigen-presenting portion of said complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of 1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

167. The method of claim 161, wherein said human antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

168. The method of claim 167, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

169. The method of claim 168, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

170. The method of claim 161, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

171. The method of claim 170, wherein said viral pathogen is a retrovirus.

172. The method of claim 171, wherein said retrovirus is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

173. The method of claim 161, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is restricted by the antigen-presenting molecule.

174. The method of claim 161, wherein said antigen derived from a pathogen is a polypeptide.

175. The method of claim 174, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.

176. A method of detecting in a biological sample an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of an antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen, the method comprising:

(a) attaching the biological sample to a surface;

(b) exposing the biological sample to a composition-of-matter comprising an antibody or antibody fragment including an antigen-binding region capable of specifically binding the antigen-presenting portion of the complex, to thereby obtain a conjugate of the antigen-presenting portion of the complex and said antibody or antibody fragment; and

(c) detecting said antibody or antibody fragment of said conjugate, thereby detecting in a biological sample an antigen-presenting portion of a complex composed of an antigen-presenting molecule and an antigen.

177. The method of claim 176, further comprising:

(d) obtaining the biological sample from an individual.

178. The method of claim 176, wherein step (b) is effected by administering said composition-of-matter to an individual.

179. The method of claim 176, wherein said composition-of-matter further

comprises a detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment, and whereas step (c) is effected by detecting said detectable moiety attached to said antibody or antibody fragment of said conjugate.

180. The method of claim 179, wherein said detectable moiety is selected from the group consisting of a recognition sequence of a biotin protein ligase, a biotin molecule, a streptavidin molecule, a fluorophore, and an enzyme.

181. The method of claim 176, wherein the antigen is derived from a pathogen.

182. The method of claim 181, wherein the biological sample is infected with said pathogen.

183. The method of claim 182, wherein said pathogen is a viral pathogen.

184. The method of claim 183, wherein said viral pathogen is a retrovirus.

185. The method of claim 184, wherein said retrovirus is human T lymphotropic virus-1.

186. The method of claim 176, wherein the biological sample is a cell sample or a tissue sample.

187. The method of claim 176, wherein said antibody fragment is selected from the group consisting of a light chain, an Fd fragment, and an Fab.

188. The method of claim 176, wherein said antigen-binding region includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14 to 97.

189. The method of claim 176, wherein said binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to the antigen-presenting portion of the complex is characterized by an affinity having a dissociation constant selected from the range consisting of

1×10^{-2} molar to 5×10^{-16} molar.

190. The method of claim 176, wherein the antigen-presenting molecule is a major histocompatibility complex molecule.

191. The method of claim 190, wherein said major histocompatibility complex molecule is a major histocompatibility complex class I molecule.

192. The method of claim 191, wherein said major histocompatibility complex class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

193. The method of claim 176, wherein the antigen is restricted by the antigen-presenting molecule.

194. The method of claim 176, wherein the antigen is a polypeptide.

195. The method of claim 194, wherein said polypeptide is a segment of a Tax protein, or a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3.